



JOSEPH PULITZER.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT NO. 65-66 PARK ROW.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS—FOREIGN FREE.

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thwart his party's decision in favor of purer methods and wiser laws. Not satisfied with a storm, they are sowing the wind to reap a whirlwind.

THE CALAMITY CHORUS.

The chief soloists in the Republican chorus have now been heard. The keynote is sounded. REED, HARRISON and McKINLEY have lifted up their voices, and Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart know the concert pitch to which their cries must be attuned. REED in Philadelphia last week and HARRISON at Indianapolis and McKINLEY at Columbus Tuesday night gave utterance to the same thoughts, with practically the same intonation. The soloists have concerted their parts and the waiting chorus will soon be heard in unison.

The keynote is that the country is going to the dogs politically, industrially and financially, and all because of the mere threat of legislation by the wicked and unpatriotic Democrats.

The fact that the Sherman law which caused last year's panic was a Republican measure, passed over the protest of the solid Democratic vote in Congress, is conveniently ignored. So is the fact that this pernicious measure was repealed and the panic stopped by the action of a Democratic Congress and President.

That other fact that it was profligate Republican appropriations that squandered the surplus, emptied the Treasury, destroyed the gold reserve and confronted the Government with a deficit of \$80,000,000 or \$70,000,000, which had to be met by a bond issue, is overlooked completely. So is the fact that ever since it came into power the Democratic Administration has been hopelessly handicapped by this deficit and these profligate appropriations which are the legacy of Republican misrule.

Much is said of the menace of destructive tariff legislation, but all mention is carefully avoided of the fact that the present industrial collapse came while the McKinley law was in full operation, after a period of disturbance marked by strikes, wage reductions and lockouts innumerable, which had placed capital and labor practically on a war footing against each other. So is all mention avoided of that other fact that the Wilson bill carries higher "protection for American industries" than the Republican Tariff Commission's bill of 1893.

In Gov. McKINLEY's topical song the most taking phrase is that the Republican party was hurled from power in 1892 "through pique, passion and prejudice." This is alliterative, as topical songs should be, but it isn't true, as topical songs rarely are. As THE PEOPLE has frequently pointed out, no people ever rendered a more deliberate and emphatic verdict in a great cause than that rendered by the people of these United States on McKinley in 1892. The case had been on trial since 1870. It had been amply and ably discussed. A verdict was rendered in 1890. This verdict was appealed from by the McKinleyites, and in 1892 it was repeated with crushing and overwhelming emphasis. To stigmatize this verdict thus rendered as the result of "pique, passion and prejudice" is to impeach the intelligence of the American people.

Gen. HARRISON sings in another key, and one that is utterly out of harmony with the fundamental principle of our Government. "It is a Republican principle," he says, "that all legislation should have for its prime object the creation of work for and the promotion of the comfort and prosperity of the laboring man." This is pure Socialism or rank demagoguery according to the point of view. At any rate, it is political heresy. The sound American doctrine is that the prime object of legislation is to promote the welfare of all the people and not of any one class, however large or deserving.

When the hubbub of the chorus has subsided consideration should be given to a few facts that are relevant and important. The Wilson bill will be passed. Industry will revive and prosperity will return under it. Wider markets will demand enlarged production, and this in turn will increase the employment of labor. Under these conditions, which are in plain sight and sure to be reached soon after the Senate acts, both capital and labor will demand a period of peace and freedom from agitation. The calamity chorus will be silenced.

REYNOLDS'S TRICK.

The Greater New York bill, which passed the Assembly by a vote of 106 to 7, is marked for defeat by the politicians in the Senate. The Senate Committee on Cities voted on Tuesday to substitute for it what is called the Brooklyn Consolidation League bill.

This bill makes some conditions, useless for any purpose but to enable politicians to make an excuse for preventing any affirmative action. Senator REYNOLDS, who is the head and front of this intrigue, is one of Boss McEVENY's Republicans. In this business he is serving the boss's ends in this Legislature just as his Democrats served him last year.

What is the sense of insisting, for example, on a provision that there shall be equal taxation in the consolidated municipality? All attempts of this kind to complicate the main question with conditions have no other motive than to confuse the citizens and enable men like REYNOLDS to hide a selfish purpose under a pretense of public aims.

The Assembly bill is the proper bill and the wise bill. It will be supported

by all who have a real purpose to permit the people to vote on the question of consolidation. The motives of the men who are cultivating disagreement are apparent. Is there not manliness enough and courage enough in the Senate to defeat them and do the right thing as the Assembly has done it?

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IT.

The Senate is expected to take up the nomination of Mr. PROCTOR to-day and to act upon it. No reason for further delay appears.

The case is not a complicated one. There is in truth but one real issue. It is whether the Senators from this State shall be supported in their assumption that the nominee for this great national office, if from New York, shall be a person politically submissive to them.

The leading lawyers of both parties in the State are supporting this nomination. It is doubtful if another could be made that would command more general approval. There is no objection to Mr. PROCTOR affecting his character and professional fitness which would obtain a moment's consideration but for the fact that Senator HILL has thrust factional State politics into the contest over an appointment to the Supreme bench.

As a Democrat and a good citizen Mr. PROCTOR labored to purge the highest court of this State of a delinquent which it was proposed to fasten upon it. He succeeded with the help of thousands of good Democrats, and now the Mayor advocates propose to punish him. But the things for which they hate him are proofs of his pre-eminent deserving.

His confirmation should be voted for by every Senator of either party who is not swayed by ignoble motives. What ever excuse any Senator may give for opposing confirmation, the direct and immediate effect will be to rebuke conscience and patriotism in political action and to exalt selfish unscrupulousness. This affects both parties alike. That is why HILL and CHANDLER are allies in this contest.

MCKAY'S WAY OUT.

In the course of his eloquent appeal in his client's behalf, McKAY's counsel assured the jury that if the Gravesend boss could be let off this time he would quit politics and become an entirely harmless citizen.

The first trouble with a promise of that kind is that there is no way of enforcing it. The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be. The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be. McKAY is sick of politics just now—very sick. With State's prison staring him in the face he is more than anxious to quit the pernicious practices which he calls by that name. But with a verdict of acquittal in this case and the quashing of the other indictments there would be nothing to prevent him from changing his mind.

A second objection to the plea is that it is one which every criminal with conviction hanging over him would be rejoiced to find effective. There is not a bounce-steerer living who would not pledge himself forever to abandon the bunco business if by that means he might secure immunity for crimes already committed.

There is only one route by which the public will consent that JONAS Y. McKAY shall retire from politics, and that is through the open door of the penitentiary.

SHEEHAN AND THE PRESS.

It is rather to the credit of Lieut.-Gov. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN that newspaper criticism has at last galloped into a protest. The fact shows at least that he is not quite callous to public opinion nor wholly blind to the truth that the public insists upon a certain standard of political morality on the part of public men.

But Mr. SHEEHAN has chosen his remedy badly. He should have abandoned the evil courses which have brought him under condemnation, instead of making a whining and futile appeal to the State Senate to protect him against criticism for those evil courses.

The Senate has no jurisdiction over the matter. The critics whom he would silence are free to go on speaking their minds. Their criticisms hurt only in so far as they are seen and shown to be true.

Mr. SHEEHAN has only himself to blame for the troubles and the shame that have come upon him. He engaged last year in an attempt to wrest local self-government from his own city and to make himself its master in defiance of the will of the people. The attempt was resented, not in Buffalo alone but throughout the State. It was everywhere condemned as undemocratic and as a high-handed usurpation. The popular verdict against it was overwhelming.

Mr. SHEEHAN would have had no trouble if he had bowed to that verdict. Instead of that he set out to overrule and override the will of the people by corrupt political tricks and devices revolving to all that is fundamental in Democratic conceptions. He attempted, in the face of nearly universal condemnation, to drag the Democratic party of this State into the slough of Sheehanism. He sought to make it his tool for setting aside the right of self-government. In its name he has sought to ride roughshod over its ideas and itself. His methods have been those of the usurper and the tyrant, and in his attempt to exercise arbitrary power he has secured

the alliance of corrupt men and the assistance of corrupt methods.

THE WORLD has chronicled the facts and it will continue to chronicle them. It has condemned SHEEHAN's purposes and denounced his methods, and it will go on condemning and denouncing them. So will every other honest newspaper in the State, and especially every newspaper that feels concern for the welfare of the Democratic party.

If Mr. SHEEHAN is sensitive to criticism he can avoid it by refraining from a repetition of his unsuccessful attempt to boss the Democratic party of Buffalo as an incident and the Democratic party of the State of New York as an occupation. And he can escape it in no other way whatever.

MAKING ELECTION FRAUDS ODIUS.

Yesterday Justice BARRETT sentenced two of the three persons convicted of crimes against the Election Law. NEVILLE was sentenced to imprisonment for one year in the penitentiary and DUNPHY to imprisonment for two years at hard labor in the State prison. These sentences are commensurate with the grave crime of which these persons were found guilty, and show that Justice BARRETT is fired with the same zeal as the District-Attorney's office seems to be to protect the community from such criminals.

Mr. FELLOWS announces that the other election cases must be postponed until after the trial of President BLAIR, of the Madison Square Bank, which will occupy the attention of the court for four or five days. Justice BARRETT's remark that he hoped nothing else would be permitted to interfere with them will be echoed by all good citizens.

These convictions and sentences will do a great deal of good, especially in demoralizing and disintegrating Croker's gang of small criminals. They will not like to carry on their crimes against the ballot-box when they realize that men are behind the bars for committing them.

The public will now wait with interest not unmingled with anxiety for the trial of more important offenders against purity of elections, and it will soon be determined whether the influential politicians will suffer with their smaller brethren. It is to be hoped that Mr. WELLMAN will be permitted to put his foot on some ugly runners.

THE ENGLISH SITUATION.

The political situation in England is decidedly interesting. A speedy appeal to the people seems to be inevitable, and it is more than likely that Mr. GLADSTONE, notwithstanding his great age and the rumor of his immediate retirement, will once more undergo the labor and hardships of a general election.

The House of Lords has raised the issue of its own existence. Not content with throwing out the Home Rule bill by a contemptuously large majority, and revealing by the assemblage of peers which he gathered at Westminster the patent imbecility of a majority of the hereditary legislators of Great Britain, Lord SALISBURY has amended the Parish Councils bill beyond the recognition of its friends and has mutilated the Employers' Liability bill.

There was really no opposition to the Parish Councils bill beyond the desire of a few old Conservatives to hold on to the guardianships they had abused. But this being the sentiment of peers it commanded a majority of the Lords. The amendments by the Lords to the Liabilities bill are calculated to give employers the power to refuse the benefit of the law to their wage-earners. On Tuesday night the Commons offered a compromise. This was wise, especially in view of the knowledge that the Lords will accept no compromise. The final defeat of the bill will make the Government stronger, by proving that the Lords are obstinate in their enmity to the people and refuse any compromise.

The issue cannot be avoided. The fate of the Lords rests with the elections. The question is whether the peers or the people shall rule. If the verdict is against the peers they will be responsible for their own destruction.

Wheat is at a grievously low price just now, but at any rate it has a price and it can be sold in the market. Under present conditions there would be no price and no market at all but for that trading in "futures" which Mr. HAYES, in the name of the farmers but in the interest of the millers, is trying to stop by law. As matters stand the farmer may not be able to get a satisfactory price for his wheat, but at any rate he can get some price. Thanks to the speculators who invest in futures, he can get actual money for his wheat when he must have money. And yet men who profess a special clanshipship of the farming interests are seeking at this moment to enact that men shall not support the grain market in this way, and that whenever a time comes that wheat is not wanted for immediate consumption, or whenever the millers choose to pretend that it is not wanted in that way, there shall be no market for it, and the farmer who must exchange it for money shall be compelled to accept any price the miller may be willing to give him as charity. The anti-option bill is a miller's monopoly bill and nothing else whatever.

While the echoes of SHEEHAN's voice clamoring for vindication still rang in the Senate's ears, that body yesterday condemned SHEEHAN and Sheehanism by passing the Buffalo police repeal

bill to undo the wrongs for which the newspapers have so severely criticised him. The vote was 20 to 11, the affirmative list including Senators PARKER and BRADLEY, both Democrats, who served their party by voting as they did.

The distrust of the good people of this city of the Senate committee appointed to conduct the police investigation is vindicated by a contemplation of Mr. O'CONNOR. O'CONNOR will be or ought to be, with Mr. SARTON, the lawyer of the committee. His skill and experience will enable him to be of great service or a great hindrance to an honest and thorough investigation. What he inclines to is shown by his voluntary defense of SHEEHAN and his outcry against the efforts of honest newspapers to secure good government for the metropolis. It is clear that when O'CONNOR voted for the corrupt Buffalo bills at the last session of the Legislature he voted in accordance with his tastes and inclinations. While he is engaged in the business of investigating the charges against the police the newspapers of this city will pay him singular and deserved attention.

Several of the witnesses in the election cases that have already been tried and some of those who testified against the convicted men have applied for leave to carry revolvers, as they have been threatened with molestation. It was to be expected that intimidation as well as other methods of thwarting justice would be resorted to, but if violence is inflicted upon any of these witnesses it will go hard with the election-fraud perpetrators who are yet to be tried.

SHEEHAN'S relief with two whereases and a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges of the Lieutenant-Governor's methods. If the correspondents should make up their minds to unboast themselves to the committee and then report the proceedings there would be some "mighty interesting reading" in the newspapers.

The most unique and characteristic thing in New York Harbor is the Statue of Liberty. Especially at night, with electric torch light high in air, it is a striking and noble spectacle. To extinguish this light in order to save a paltry \$10,000 per annum, as Secretary CARLISLE recommends, would be to carry economy to a degree of niggardliness that would render the Government contemptible.

As long as the attorney of the whiskey trust has as much power in the Cabinet as the Attorney-General, Mr. CLEVELAND will continue to have great difficulty in beginning to enforce the Anti-Trust law.

Whenever Mr. CROKER goes to talking about the tariff it is just as well to prepare for mischief right here at home. In this respect Mr. CROKER's connection with the tariff is strictly a local issue.

In his forthcoming lectures on international law Gen. HARRISON should tell what he thinks of the Itata case, in view of the decision of the Mixed Commission on Chilian Claims.

Neither in the matter of sugar nor in anything else must the free list of the Wilson bill be interfered with. Once on the free list always on the free list.

JOKERS' MUSEUM.

You can easily tell the public eye if you only have the dust. Skiffing. Jones—What does he do? Brown—Do? Why, he does everything.—Florida Times-Union.

When a friend turns out not to be a trump then is the time to discard him.—Boston Transcript.

It is said peace efforts are on foot in Honduras. Statesmen may be having their corn cut.—Havana News.

A tart is a little bit, in the composing-room, a little bit has often made more than one bit.—London Courier.

The glacial period was a good sort of a fellow, and yet he would have his "fling," you see.—Yonkers Statesman.

It was a Manitoba high-school boy who said there were four zones—frigid, horrid, temperate and impenetrable.—Lynn Item.

Tommy—Paw, what is a buzzard? Mr. Fleg—He is a man who is not afraid to tell his real opinion of himself.—Indianapolis Journal.

"The hard times make very little difference to me," remarked a Philadelphia lawyer. "My business is always slack."—Philadelphia Record.

Pozelick—Why do you insist upon the new paper being a fat man? Deacon Broadside—Because fat men are generally short-winded.—Williamsport Review.

"Good luck has had his salary raised; was it for extra work?" "Yes; he always listens when the proprietor tells his baby's smart sayings."—Latter Ocean.

What the People Demand.

(From the Boston Post.) Would-be obstructionists in the Senate do well to heed the protests against delay in tariff action which are made by Republican manufacturers and business men throughout the country.

The great interests of the nation demand that something be done regarding the tariff at the earliest possible day. There is nothing to be lost except the needless prolongation of the period of tariff uncertainty.

Waste no time in listening to old, worn arguments on the tariff, gentlemen of the Senate. The people want a vote, not talk. So something.

Bright Prospect. (From the Atlanta Constitution.) Editor—Pressing could not find wood all gone! Foreman—Cheer up; yonder comes a man with fire in his eye!

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

Baron Rothschild says the times are hard. This is expert testimony. Mr. Edwin Arnold is said to have the best manuscript of any man in London.

Congressman JOHN ALLEN, of Mississippi, says that this country needs just now no heavier tax on snow.

Richard Haggard has taken to farming in the Waveney Valley in England and does little literary work except in the colder months.

Ex-Mayor Grant is more and more evasive at the public places where men gather these winter evenings. He takes as much trouble to make new friends and to keep old ones as if he were a candidate.